

- I. VESTNIK AKADEMII MEDITSINSKIKH NAUK SSSR No 1 Jan-Mar 1953 Iz Ak Med Nauk SSSR 1953
- II. ARKHIV PATOLOGII, Vol XV No 3, May-June Iz Ak Med Nauk SSSR, Moscow 1953

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- III. FARMAKOLOGII I TOKSIKOLOGII No 3 Vol XVI, Medgiz, Moscow 1953
- IV. ARKHIV ANATOMII GISTOLOGII I EMBRIOLOGII Vol XXX, Vyp 3 May-June, Medgiz, Moscow 1953

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i. Vestnik akademii meditsinskikh nauk sssr

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	much	50X
of the material presented in it is of a political nature.		
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2. On pages three through 23 is an article by Academy Secretary A I Nesterov.

. He is now _ 1953_7 about 60 and has been a medical professor for a long time without, however, having accomplished he is now probably a Communist since he very much. holds the position of Academy Secretary. Secretaries in the USSR are, of course, often even more important that committee chairman. Nesterov's article is concerned with the unified medical research plan for 1953. Its preface reads like an editorial from "Pravda" and emphasizes that medical science in the USSR should follow party direction. Nesterov states that the party recommends attention to 45 research problems of which 17 are very important. These are not all enumerated. As one might expect, however, because of the current emphasis in the USSR on the theories of Pavlov, one of the most important problems is the physiology of the higher nervous system, i.e. cortical activity. Another is concerned with experimental therapy and includes a study of the entire nervous system and of the compensatory mechanisms of the body. Still another is concerned with the development of the vital substance, cells and intercellular structure. A fourth is concerned with a functional anatomical description of the "biological models of various diseases." Special attention is to be paid to virus infections, dysentery, tuberculosis, hypertensive cardiovascular disease, arteriosclerosis and rheumatism. The author also lists the general field of hygiene as due for special attention, including water purification, the medical aspects of city planning, such specific hygiene problems as silicosis, special health problems of manual workers and special hygiene problems of female workers. Also included in this very general field are the problems of working in a hot climate and of the relaxation of the worker. The author also lists the following as being prerequisites of effective medical research:

- a. Knowledge of Marxism, Leninism, etc.
- b. Knowledge of the theory of "neurism".
- c. Emphasis on preventive medicine.

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- d. Utilization in research of past achievements developed in medical practice.
- e. Detailed planning of the research program including strict supervision of the activities of the scientific workers.

The author in this connection criticizes past Soviet medical research for its low theoretical level, its deviation from party line and the absence in some cases of any practical results. The author also criticizes past Soviet medical work because of lack of attention to the methods of neurism. These, he says, are not used in hospital examinations and they have not been simplified and thus, practically all Soviet physicians have but a confused understanding of the subject. however, nobody understands this theory.

3. On pages 23 through 28 is an article by V S <u>Derkach</u> and A I <u>Papkova</u>. These scientists state that therapeutic sleep following the administering of barbiturates diminishes the resistance of mice to streptococcal and

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- 3 -

staphylococcal infections and also reduces the effectiveness of penicillin in the treatment of these diseases. The authors also state that strychnine 50X1 and caffeine work in exactly the opposite way, i.e. they increase the resistance of the experimental animals to these diseases and render penicillin treatment more effective.

- 4. On pages 36 through 43 is an article by P A <u>Kuvshinnikov</u> entitled in translation "New Efforts of the American-English Dictatorship in Medical Science" which is a review of the sixth edition of the <u>International Nomenclature of Diseases</u>. The author states that this classic reference book was introduced not to further the interests of science or to improve the welfare of medical patients but because insurance companies, various medical trusts, various pharmaceutical plants and other capitalistic institutions wanted it produced. The reader can get an idea of the value of this review from the criticism by the author of the section of the book which lists deaths caused by "police action and legal execution". These causes of death, the author states, are encountered only in the US.
- 5. On page 63 is a description of an international medical congress to be held in Vienna in May 1953 (the periodical published in January 1953). The three principal aims of the congress were to be: the conditions of life and health of the people; the influence of war on mental and physical health: and the duty of the physician toward these problems.

 presume that since this periodical mentions it, it was Communist dominated.

II. ARKHIV PATOLOGII

50X1 the first article in this periodical 6. 50X1 was by N N Gorev was certainly not a Communist prior to World War II and in fact was an officer in the anti-Red Kolchak Army immediately after World Wa I he was sort of a favorite scientific son of Bogomoleus but was also a very able scientist. He is now 1953 7 in his 50's. Gorev's article is a very interesting one which would be well received 50X1 in the US. It reflects the Soviet point of view concerning the pathoat the genesis of hypertensive disease. 50X1 end of the article Gorev furnishes a very large bibliography which includes many foreign sources. He makes no mention, however, of Bogomolets although Bogomolets published a small book on this disease in 1925 or 1926 about the time the disease was discovered. The absence of Bogomolets' name is Gorev was very closely particularly surprising since 50X1 associated with him scientifically. Bogomolets also, his influence to prevent Gorev's arrest as a counter-revolutionary.

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- 7. The article is a good survey of Soviet work in this field. It contains a very detailed explanation of the nervous factors in this disease. The article reflects that the dominant opinion in the USSR is that of primary importance in the development of hypertensive disease is the loss of the so-called preservative (or cortical) inhibitions. Because of this loss subcortical and vegetative centers of the brain are in a state of perpetual over-excitement. The role of renal factors in hypertension is in the opinion of the author secondary to the above and is chiefly important in the later stages of the development of the desease.
- 8. On page 22 is an article by N A <u>Krayevskiy</u> and A D <u>Soboleva</u> which is concerned with the pathology of various kinds of leukemia. There is a large quantity of statistical data presented which would be of interest to a specialist in this field. Over 500 cases are considered. No mention is made of therapy.

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K1	9•	On page 41 is an article by G D Knyazeva which is, very valuable. In the article she furnishes experimental proof of the effectiveness of the tissue transplant therapy originally proposed by Filatov. This is an excellent article and rather suggestive.	50X1
<i>.</i> .	10.	On page 71 there is an article by K G Volkova who is, of course, very well known even in the US having contributed a great deal in the 1920's to the study of arteriosclerosis. In the article she gives a very good criticism of an article published in the UK written by Dagvid / sic/. it was as bad as she said it was. Her review of because it indicated the wide coverage of	50X: 50X:
K1		it was significant because it indicated the wide coverage of western medical journals by Soviet scientists.	302
	11.	On pages 73-79 is a article by L S <u>Sutulov</u> describing the work of the new Soviet scientific star, O B <u>Lepeshinskaya</u> . She is now regarded in the USSR as the founder of materialistic cytology and before his death was very close to Stalin. Lepeshinskaya opposed the basic theory proposed about 100 years ago by <u>Virchow</u> the famous German cellular pathologist. Lepeshinskaya claims that the important constituent of all body cells is a vital protoplasm containing bio-crystals. Her doctrine is based on the examination of egg yolks of fishes, fowl, etc. Her present influence in the USSR is great and now a number of scientists have been called "ideological enemies" because of their criticism of Lepeshinskaya.	
	12.	criticism of the famous Soviet scientist Speranskiy who during the 1930's was regarded as the outstanding representative of Soviet medical science. He propounded a new theory of medicine and his book was translated into	50X1
		his theories now are considered to be in disagreement with the theories of neurism and that Speranskiy, like Bogomolets and other former Soviet stars, is now discredited.	50X:
	13.	On page 86 is an account of a speech delivered by V D Tsinzerling. According to the article he reported about 46 cases of death from pneumonia in spite of the use of penicillin and other antibiotics. He said that in his opinion the character of germs causing pneumonia has changed. Pathological examination of the patients mentioned above revealed staphylocci and streptococci but no pneumonococci suggesting that the two former are more resistant to penicillin. This theory has found support in the US.	
	14.	the other P F A Andreev, both of whom were greatly praised for their 50x1	FOX
50X1	4	to these two men by Communist officials since Rusakov was at one time	50XI 50XI
50X1		forbidden to practice medicine in Moscow for 10 years for similar reasons.	
	III.		
*	15.	Most of its articles are concerned with a detailed analysis of the action of morphine, papaveridin, barbiturates. It may be that this concentration on one pharmacological field is due to a request from Communist medical officials who are apparently very interested in the	50X:
		of diseases. these articles are very specialized appear to be very well done technically.	

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50X1 50X1 16. On page 29 there is one article which of this article A I Polezhaveva states that pectinic acid increases blood cagulation. 50X1 The state of the s IV. ARKHIV ANATOMII GISTOLOGII I EMBRIOLOGII 17. As in the case of the previous publication, this periodical contains a great many very specialized articles which are probably interesting to a 50X1 50X1 many illustrations in the magazine which were of exceptionally good quality for a Soviet publication. interested in a review on page 78 of a book by D A Zhdanov. The reviewer 50X1 is M S Spirov a very fine man put later became a Communist. his review is very 50X1 vitriolic and blames Zhdanov for all kinds of things like negligence of the theories of Marx and being a foreign toady. The same book is also reviewed by B M Khromov who although he notes some defects in it is at 50X1 least polite, 5. 6 1:5 10 (125 Ç. £,

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